

URBAN DISTRICT OF
BISPHAM-WITH-NORBRECK.



Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1904,

BY

JAMES JOHNSON, L.F.P.S., G., L.R.C.P. & S., Ed.


(Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health),

Medical Officer of Health.



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Urban District Council, 1904-5.



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Meetings: Fourth Tuesday of the Month.



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Mr. J. PORTER.

Mr. W. STRICKLAND.

Meetings: Second Tuesday of the Month, at the Council
Offices, Bispham.

Urban District of Bispham-with-Norbreck.




ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

FOR THE YEAR 1904.



*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of
Bispham-with-Norbreck.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my Second Annual Report on the health of the Urban District of Bispham-with-Norbreck, for the year, 1904.

PART 1.

POPULATION.

At the Census taken in 1901, the population of Bispham-with-Norbreck was found to be 985. During the year 1904, the number of inhabited houses in the District was 319. Allowing 4·5 persons per inhabited house, the population would reach 1435. The increase in the population is due in a great extent to immigration.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

The mean density of population for the whole District is equal to '99 persons per acre.

AREA.

The whole area comprises 1,433 acres.

ELEVATION.

The elevation on the sea front varies from 15 feet to 90 feet above Ordnance Datum, viz. :—

At Uncle Tom's Cabin	...	...	...	...	90 feet.
„ Bispham (Tram Station)	...	...	...	...	80 „
„ Norbreck (Tram Crossing)	...	...	...	...	50 „
„ Little Bispham (Tram Crossing)	...	...	...	...	35 „
„ Anchorsholme	...	...	...	...	15 „

BIRTHS.

During the year there were 25 births registered in the District (20 males and 5 females).

The birth-rate was equal to 17·42 per 1,000 of population per annum.

The birth-rate for England and Wales during the year 1904 was equal to 27·9 per 1,000 ; for Rural England and Wales, 26·8 per 1,000 ; for 76 great towns, 29·1 per 1,000 ; and for 142 smaller towns, 27·5 per 1,000. From these figures it will be seen that the birth-rate of Bispham-with-Norbreck is much below the average ; but this is easily accounted for when one takes into consideration that a great many people beyond middle age come to reside in the District.

No illegitimate births were registered in the District.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 21 (13 males and 8 females), and of these, four were of persons who were either staying temporarily in the District or had come on account of bad health, excluding the non-residents, the death-rate of the District equals 11·84 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

The gross death-rate—that is including non-residents—amounts to 14·63 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

The deaths from all causes for England and Wales, during the year 1904, equals 16·2 per 1,000; for Rural England and Wales, 15·3 per 1,000; for 76 great towns, 17·2 per 1,000; and for the 142 smaller towns, 15·6 per 1,000.

The gross death rate for Bispham-with-Norbreck therefore, although including the deaths of non-residents, is lower than any of the above figures.

When the deaths of visitors are deducted, the figures are very low, testifying to the healthy condition of the District.

INFANT MORTALITY.

There were five deaths of infants under one year old, and 25 births registered, ³⁰ ~~or~~ therefore the infant mortality reached 200 per 1,000 births, or 3·48 per 1,000 of the population per annum. Three of the five deaths occurred within six hours after birth, one being accidental.

The following table shows at what age the death took place, and also the registered causes of death:—

Age.				Cause of Death.
3 hours	...	...	...	Collapse of Left Lung.
4 hours	...	...	...	Premature Birth.
5½ hours	..	...	...	Accidental.
2 days	...	...	...	Asthenia.
24 days	...	...	...	Bronchitis.

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

By this is meant the deaths at all ages which have occurred during the year from the seven principal Zymotic diseases, viz. :- Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough, Fevers (including Typhoid, Typhus and Continued, and Diarrhœa.

There was only one death occurred from Zymotic Disease, viz., Typhoid, which occurred in a "non-resident," making a Zymotic death-rate of '69 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

The Zymotic death-rate for "residents" only was nil.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

There were two deaths registered during the year, one from Pneumonia and one from Bronchitis, making a death-rate of 1·39 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

PHTHISIS.

Phthisis was registered as the cause of death in two cases, both of which were "non-residents," making a death-rate of 1·39 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

Excluding the "non-residents" the death-rate from Phthisis was nil.

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

There were four deaths registered from disease of the circulatory system, making a death rate of 2·78 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

There were two deaths registered as being accidental, including one non-resident. The accidental death rate equals 1·39 per 1,000.

INQUESTS.

Two inquests were held during the year. Verdicts: The verdict in one case was, that death was due to hæmorrhage on account of the naval cord being insecurely tied, and in the second case—accident—drowning whilst bathing.

RESIDENTIAL DEATH RATE.

Total Death Rate	...	11·84	per 1,000 of population per annum.
Respiratory...	...	1·39	" " "
Zymotic	...	Nil.	" " "
Phthisis	...	Nil.	" " "

Infant mortality equals 200 per 1,000 births, or 3·48 per 1,000 living.

NON-RESIDENTIAL DEATH RATE.

Total Death Rate	...	2·78	per 1,000 of population per annum.
Respiratory...	...	Nil.	" " "
Zymotic	...	·69	" " "
Pythisis	...	1·39	" " "
Infant Mortality	...	Nil.	" " "

GROSS DEATH RATE.

Total gross death rate,	14·63	per 1,000 of population per annum.
Respiratory	..	1·39 " " "
Zymotic	..	·69 " " "
Phthisis	..	1·39 " " "

Infant Mortality equals 200 per 1,000 births, or 3·48 per 1,000 living.

In Tables C. and D. will be found causes of, and ages at, death during the year 1904.

PART 2.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year there were reported only five cases of notifiable Infectious Disease :—Two cases of Scarlet Fever, one case of Diphtheria, one case of Membranous Croup, and one case of Enteric. These figures compare favourably with last year, as eight cases were reported during the nine months ending December 31st, 1903.

In Table E. will be found in a tabulated form a classification showing the ages of the persons attacked. Table F. will show the cases reported for each month of the year.

NOTIFICATION FEES.

				s.	d.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	5	0
Diphtheria	...	...	...	2	6
Membranous Croup	...	...	...	2	6
Enteric	...	...	...	2	6
Total				12	6

MEASLES.

Although Measles is not a compulsory notifiable disease one case was notified and every precaution was taken as to isolation and disinfection.

It will be remembered that in the last Annual Report it was mentioned that the medical men attending in the district had been asked to notify the cases of measles that happened to come under their observation.

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year the number of Scarlet Fever cases notified was only two, as compared with six of last year. Both cases were removed to the Fylde Joint Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA.

There was only one case of Diphtheria reported during the year. The drains, etc., were carefully tested and nothing could be discovered why this case should have occurred.

MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

Membranous Croup accounted for one case.

The drains, etc., were carefully tested and found defective. A notice to this effect was sent to the owner of the house, and the defects were at once remedied.

ENTERIC.

There was one case reported during the year, which unfortunately had a fatal termination. This occurred in a visitor, who evidently was suffering from the disease on arrival into the district. As soon as a diagnosis was made, the case was reported to the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which the person was a resident.

Measures to prevent the spread of Infectious Disease.

ISOLATION.

During the year, two cases of Scarlet Fever and one of Membranous Croup were removed to the Fylde Joint Infectious Hospital. The enteric case, which was a severe type, was in too dangerous a condition for removal.

It was strongly recommended in last year's annual report that parents should assist the Medical Officer of Health in permitting the removal of infectious cases to the Hospital, where they can receive every attention, and when convalescent can receive open-air exercise, whereas at home they have often to be kept in a single room for weeks.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITAL.

The Infectious Disease Hospital is the Fylde Joint Hospital, situated at Moss Side, near Lytham, and is some twelve miles distant from the District.

There are no special numbers of beds assigned to each District of the Fylde, but the cases are taken into the Hospital from the different Districts as required. There are twenty-two beds and four cots in the Hospital for scarlet fever; eight beds for enteric, and four beds for diphtheria. There is space in the Hospital for several more beds, but this has not yet been required.

DISINFECTION.

During the year a Formaline Spray, sufficient to hold two gallons, has been obtained. In cases of the chief notifiable diseases, the house in which they occur is first of all fumigated with sulphur, then the walls, furniture, clothing, etc., is sprayed with a 1% solution of Formaline. In cases of Scarlet Fever,

Diphtheria, etc., the ceilings and walls are whitewashed, where possible. On request, any house in which there has been a non-notifiable disease, as Phthisis, Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken-pox, etc., will be disinfected free of cost.

Special Typhoid Bins have also been obtained during the year. These bins are used for the excreta from Typhoid cases. The bins are charged with carbolic acid, removed every few days, and the contents buried.

In all cases of Notifiable Infectious Disease the drains are tested with smoke and flushed with a solution of Chloride of Lime (bleaching powder). The Chloride of Lime is made into a paste by the addition of a little water, and then diluted to the required strength, that is about $2\frac{1}{4}$ ounces to the gallon.

Disinfectants are distributed at the Council Offices, Red Bank Road, to the houses where Infectious Diseases have occurred, free of charge.

PART 3.

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT.

A review of the tables shown in the appendix will point out that the deaths from all causes are again satisfactory.

The death rate of infants under one year old is higher than the death rate of 1903, reaching 200 per 1,000. One of the deaths was accidental, but even deducting this one, the Infant mortality would reach 160 per 1,000 births.

The death rate of infants is generally due either to improper feeding or unsuitable clothing, and is also influenced to a large extent by the prevalence of certain Zymotic Diseases, especially diarrhoea, an epidemic of measles, or whooping cough, etc.

SOIL, STREETS, NEW HOUSES, DRAINAGE.

The soil of the district abutting upon the sea-board is of a marly character, about six feet in thickness, overlying beds of gravel and sand twenty to thirty feet in thickness.

STREETS.—On the Gynn and Norbreck Estates the streets are being laid out to such levels as will enable the whole of the sewers to gravitate to the scheme being carried out by the Council, which is now approaching completion.

Upon visiting the District with the Sanitary Inspector, we noticed that the following back streets required attention :—Hesketh Avenue, North and South side : Norwood Place, East and West side. The former also requires lighting.

The back street on the east side of Warbreck Drive also requires paving, as several complaints have been received on account of the road being almost impassable. The main road from Bispham Tram Station to the West side of the boundary line of Red Bank Road, has also been in a very bad condition for months.

NEW HOUSES.—With the kind assistance of the Surveyor (Mr. Maxwell), I am able to give the correct number of new houses which have been passed by him as suitable for habitation.

The erection of the new houses have taken place as follows :—

Gynn Estate	...	...	...	19
Queen's Drive	..	...	...	4
Anchorholme	...	...	...	4
Hesketh Avenue	...	...	...	4
Norbreck	...	...	...	2
Cockerham Lane	...	...	...	2
Total				35

At every new house the "Water Carriage" System has been adopted.

All the new houses have been supplied with the Fylde Water.

The Drains of all new houses have been carefully tested and intercepted by traps, under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector. In case old drains are found to be defective, a modern and improved system has been substituted.

REMOVAL OF EXCRETA AND HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.—The collection of household refuse is undertaken by the Council.

More ashbins with well fitting lids have been provided during the year. In case an ashtub becomes a nuisance, or broken, an ashbin is substituted.

In the Annual Report of last year it was commented upon that the ashbins, etc., were not emptied sufficiently frequent, and that complaints were constantly being received that the bins were overflowing with refuse. This work has been carried out much more satisfactorily during the year, but even yet the bins are not emptied as frequently as they ought to be,

The excreta is mostly removed by the "water carriage" system.

The Gynn Estate sewer empties (by arrangement) into the main of the Blackpool Corporation, which main discharges into the Irish Sea at dead low water.

The excreta from the houses in King's Drive, Hesketh Avenue, Hesketh Place, Norwood Place, Garden Cottages, and most of the houses along Red Bank Road is carried into a large brick culvert, which is laid mostly along Red Bank Road, and empties into two large tanks on the east side of the village.

The sewage from Norbreck Estate runs southwards across private land, and is discharged into the culvert in Red Bank Road.

Houses in other parts of the district have mostly private tanks.

PRIVIES.—There are a few privies in the District, which are emptied on an average once a month, and their contents used for agricultural purposes.

The Outfall of the New Sewer is now completed and constructed as follows:—The works consist of a storage culvert and iron pipe outfall sewer. The culvert, which is built of brick and concrete, is egg-shaped, 5ft. by 3ft. 4in., and about 290 yards long. It will be used for storing the sewage during such times as the outlet is tide-locked. At the outlet end of the storage culvert there is a valve chamber in two compartments, one containing an automatic double-hinged tidal flap, and the other containing a sluice valve to be used in case of damage to the automatic valve. From this chamber a line of 24 inch cast-iron pipes is laid under the bed of the foreshore to low water. At the end of these pipes is placed a 24 inch wrought-

iron tube about 75 feet long. These pipes are kept in position by piles and cradles where necessary. A tail bay of piles at the mouth of the outlet is constructed so as to keep the same always open. A quantity of large boulders are placed around the outlet. The levels are so arranged that the automatic valve referred to will not allow any sewage to be discharged before half-ebb tide and after half-flood tide.

The whole of the impounded sewage can be discharged in about three and a half hours, so at the time of low water the normal flow only of sewage will be passing through the pipes. The culvert is specially ventilated to prevent accumulated gasses from passing up the sewer.

The geographical situation of Bispham is such as to render pumping unnecessary.

A main intercepting sewer has been laid along the Blackpool Road, commencing at the head of the storage culvert. It is 21in. in diameter, as far as the road to Bispham Court, and 18in. in diameter from this point to near the Albion Hotel. As certain portions of this sewer are very deep, provision has been made for constructing a smaller service sewer at a higher level, so that the cost of house and private connection may not be expensive. A 12in. sewer has been continued along Blackpool Road to Myrtle Bank. Red Bank Road has a 15in. sewer as far as Hesketh Place. From Hesketh Place a 15in. main sewer has been carried along an intended street, to deal with the houses now being erected on the Holmeliffe and Gynn Estate. A 12in. main will also be laid from Red Bank Road, across private land, to Alexandra Road in the Norbreck Estate, as soon as arrangements are made with the owners of the land. A 12in. main has been laid along Mossom Lane, and a 9in. along Norbreck Road, as far as the Norbreck Hydro.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is the Fylde water, and is derived from the Bleasdale and Grizedale Fells. The water is soft and of a peatty nature.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There is only one slaughter house in the district, and this is both registered and licensed.

During the year 22 inspections have been made, 14 by the Sanitary Inspector and 8 by the Medical Officer of Health. On each occasion the slaughter house was found to be kept in a clean condition. The meat has always appeared to be sound.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILKSHOPS.

The Model Regulations issued by the Local Government Board have been adopted during the year by the Urban District Council in its entirety.

These Regulations come into force on the 1st day of January, 1905.

During the year 19 purveyors of milk and one ice cream vendor have been registered.

The necessity for all cowsheds to be in a sanitary condition is obvious when we know that the health of the cows largely depend on the quantity and quality of their flesh and milk, and that the consumers are likely to suffer if these are not in a wholesome condition.

All the cowsheds in the District have been inspected, measured, and general observations taken by the Sanitary Inspector and the Medical Officer of Health.

There are 44 cowsheds in the District. The following details will demonstrate their present condition.

AIR-SPACE.—There are nine cowsheds, each of which has an air-space over 600 cubic feet per cow.

There are ten cowsheds, each of which has an air-space from 400 to 500 cubic feet per cow.

There are thirteen cowsheds, each of which has an air-space from 300 to 400 cubic feet per cow.

There are nine cowsheds, each of which has an air-space from 200 to 300 cubic feet per cow.

There are three cowsheds, each of which has an air-space which is below 200 cubic feet per cow.

LIGHT.—There are sixteen cowsheds which are satisfactory regarding light.

There are fourteen cowsheds which are deficient in light.

There are fourteen cowsheds without any light at all.

VENTILATION.—There are nine cowsheds satisfactorily ventilated.

There are eleven cowsheds with deficient ventilation.

There are twenty-four cowsheds without means of ventilation unless the door is open.

DRAINAGE.—The drainage on the whole is fair, with the exception that in sixteen cowsheds the gullies are situated within the buildings.

There are six cowsheds without drainage.

WATER SUPPLY.—Fortunately the water supply is good.

SUGGESTIONS.—It is desirable that the udders and teats of the cows and the hands of the milkers should be clean at the time of milking.

It is an objectionable practice keeping milk cans in the yard without any covering, so that the dust which is being blown about becomes deposited in the tins.

All milk cans should be washed with clean boiling water.

The walls of the cowsheds should be profusely white-washed twice at least in every year—once during the month of May, and once during the month of October, and at such other times as may be necessary. This requirement shall not apply to any part of such ceiling, roof, or walls that may be properly painted or varnished.

The floor of the cowshed should be thoroughly swept and all dung and other offensive matter removed as often as may be necessary, and not less than once every day.

SUGGESTIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS OR RE-MODELLING OLD COWSHEDS.

The cowsheds should be properly situated, constructed, and kept. They should be detached, if possible, from a dwelling-house, properly drained and ventilated. No dwelling or sleeping room should communicate with a dairy or cowshed.

FLOOR SPACE should be at least 50 square feet per cow.

FLOOR should be of Portland cement concrete, six inches thick, with a skimming of cement which should be ribbed longitudinally. There should be a gradual fall towards the dung channel. If preferred, the forepart of the stall may be set with boulders in cement, in a foundation of cement concrete, six inches thick.

WALLS.—The walls to a height of at least 4ft. should be of impermeable material, with a smooth surface capable of being washed.

ROOF.—The roof should be tongued and grooved boards, so as to be capable of being either whitewashed, painted and varnished.

WINDOWS.—There should be sufficient windows either in the walls or the roof to allow every part of the shippon to be visible.

VENTILATION.—Ventilation may be of air-bricks or wooden hit-and-miss ventilators, or both, which should allow at least 50 square inches for each cow.

FEEDING PASSAGE.—The feeding passage should be ⁵⁰3ft. 4in. wide.

STALLS.—The stalls should be 7ft. 3in. to 7ft. 6in. in length. The width for two cows should be 7ft., and for one cow, 4ft.

DUNG CHANNEL.—The dung channel should be two feet wide, and should have a fall of one inch from the heel stone to the opposite side. It should be made to discharge over a trapped gully outside the building.

MIDDEN.—The midden should be 40 feet (preferably 60ft.) from the shippon. The floors and wall should be made of cement, and should be three inches above the adjoining ground. There should also be a drain emptying into a gully to carry away the liquid matter.

WATER SUPPLY.—There should be a good supply of water adjoining the shippon. The receptacle should be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary, to prevent the pollution of the water that may be stored therein.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

For the year 1904 a special form has been sent from the Home Office, relating to Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

FACTORIES.—There are two factories in the District. (1) The Generating Works at Bispham in connection with the Blackpool and Fleetwood Tramways, and (2) the Generating Station at Cleveleys Hydro.

WORKSHOPS.—There are fifteen Workshops registered in the Districts, viz.—

Smithy	...	...	...	...	1
Cabinet Makers	...	...	...	...	1
Joiners	...	...	...	...	3
Cobblers	...	...	...	...	2
Dressmakers...	...	...	...	...	3
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	5
Total					<u>15</u>

All the above Factories and Workshops have been inspected during the year by the Factory Inspector and the Medical Officer of Health.

It was mentioned in last year's Annual Report that a few alterations would be necessary to comply with the regulations. The alterations have been completed and made satisfactory.

During my inspection with the Factory Inspector, there was a doubt as to whether one of the bakehouses was an underground bakehouse or not. A special Sanitary Meeting was called to consider the question, and it was decided at the meeting that it should be left for the Sanitary Inspector to deal with.

INSPECTIONS.—There have been made during the year :—

- 11 Inspections of Factories.
- 28 Inspections of Workshops.
- 3 Inspections of Workplaces.

Defects found and rectified:—

Want of Cleanliness ...	...	1
Want of Ventilation ...	...	2
Alteration of Shop Pipes	...	2

In the appendix will be found tables showing Vital Statistics for England and Wales, 1904. Vital Statistics for separate localities of your District, 1904. Causes of, and ages at, death during the year, 1904. Cases of Infectious Disease notified, and in what month they occurred, also cases of Infectious Disease notified at ages, years.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

JAMES JOHNSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE A.**Vital Statistics for England and Wales, 1904.**

		Annual Rates per 1,000 living.			Infant Mortality, Annual Death Rate of Infants under One Year per 1,000 Births
		Births.	Deaths from all Causes.	Deaths from Seven Chief Epidemic Diseases.	
England and Wales	...	27.9	16.2	1.94	146
Rural England and Wales		26.8	15.3	1.28	125
76 Great Towns	... ..	29.1	17.2	2.49	160
103 Smaller Towns...	... ..	27.5	15.6	2.02	154
Bispham-with-Norbreck Residents	... ..	17.4	11.8	Nil.	200
Including non-Residents		17.4	14.6	69	200

TABLE B.**Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1904**

Names of Localities	1 Whole District.				2 Bispham.				3 Norbreck.			
	Population Estimated.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population Estimated.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population Estimated.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
Year.	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1903.	1400	23	8	3	1312	14	6	1	88	9	2	2
1904.	1435	25	21	5	1339	25	16	5	96	0	5	0

* Nine Months only

TABLE C.—Causes of, and Ages at, death during year 1904

Causes of Death.	Deaths in whole District at Subjoined Ages.							Deaths in Localities at all Ages.				Deaths in Public Institutions.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Bispham.	Little Bispham.	Anchorholme.	Norbreck.	
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Epidemic Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cancer Malignant Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Heart Disease	4	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	—	2	—
Accidents	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Suicides	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other causes	7	1	—	—	1	1	4	5	—	—	2	—
All Causes	21	5	1	1	4	5	5	15	1	—	5	—

TABLE D. Causes of, and Ages at, death during year 1904.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in whole District at Subjoined Ages.						
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards
Apoplexy ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Heart Disease ...	4	1	1	1	1	2	1
Pneumonia ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bronchitis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meningitis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Catarrhal Jaundice ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tubercular Meningitis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asthenia ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nephritis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Collapse of Left Lung ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Phthisis ...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Premature Birth ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Senile Decay ...	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
Enteric ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Accidents ...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals ...	21	5	1	1	5	4	5

TABLE E.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1904.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from each Locality.			
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.							Bispham.	Little Bispham.	Anchorsh'me	Norbreck.	Bispham.	Little Bispham.	Anchorsh'me	Norbreck.
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards									
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Membranous Croup	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Typhus Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	5	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	—

TABLE F.—Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified in each month of the Year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	(OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.	TOTAL.
Small-pox													
Cholera													
Diphtheria	1												1
Membranous Croup			1										1
Erysipelas													
Scarlet Fever	1		1										2
Typhus Fever													
Typhoid Fever								1					1
Relapsing Fever													
Puerperal Fever													
TOTALS.....	2		2					1					5

TABLE G.—Vital Statistics of whole district during 1904 and previous year.

YEAR.	Population Estimated.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Deaths of residents registered in public institutions beyond the district.	Nett Deaths at all ages belonging to the district.	
				Under one year of age.	At all ages.				No.	Rate
					No.	Rate.	No.			
1	2	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate per 1000 births registered	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1903	1,400	23	16.42	3	130	8	5.71	0	8	5.71
1904	1,435	25	17.42	5	200	21	14.63	0	21	14.63

* 9 months only

Urban District of Bispham-with-Norbreck.



*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District
Council of Bispham-with-Norbreck.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting to you the Second Annual Report and summary of work done during the year ended December 31st, 1904, within your district.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

Total number of preliminary notices	...	..	...	80
Tanks emptied	...	...	...	3
Drains opened, cleaned and rectified	...	...	...	4
W.C's rectified	...	...	...	3
Ashbins provided	...	...	...	21
Nuisances arising from stagnant sewage abated	...			16
Drains tested with smoke test	...	...	...	20
Total number of defects rectified	...	...	...	80
Total number of premises inspected	...	...	...	140

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There is only one in the District which, on the whole, has been well kept, and is now registered and numbered.

BAKEHOUSES.

Complaints have had to be made by the Medical Officer of Health respecting the drainage, ventilation, and lime-washing, of three Bakehouses.

These have been ventilated, etc., in accordance with our suggestions, and are now in a sanitary condition.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of infectious cases inquired into by the Inspector	2
Dwelling-houses disinfected after Typhoid Fever	1
" " Measles	1

A few cases had been enquired into before my appointment

NEW HOUSES.

The new houses erected and certified for habitation during the year	55
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INSPECTION OF NEW BUILDINGS.

During the year 196 inspections of New Buildings have been made, and a number of defects pointed out to the Builders, which have always been rectified.

Owing to the Medical Officer of Health having mentioned in his Report the system of dealing with House Refuse, Sewage, Disinfection, Defective Streets, Cowsheds, and Dairies, Factories, and Workshops, I have omitted these from my Report.

I am, gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

THOMAS H. MAXWELL,

Sanitary Inspector.



